NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1805. [No 2232.

Sales at Auction.

[*Postponed from Friday last.*]

On MONDAY, the 21st Instant, at X o'Clock, A. M. at the Distil-House Wharf of JOHN CORLIS and SAMUEL G. ARNOLD & Co.

THE entire CARGO, of the Ship MINERVA, from Cadiz, consisting of 7000 Bushels of old white Salt.—Conditions liberal, and will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.

PECK, AMMIDON, & PECK, *Auctioneers.*

Providence, January 9, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter-strained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.——He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

WANTED,

A Steady WOMAN, to do House-Work.—One who can produce good recommendations, will receive generous wages.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Nowport, January 11, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed, by the Town of Newport, (at a Meeting held January 3, 1805) as Inspector of Chimnies, &c. and having given bonds as the law directs.—He has employed a number of Sweepers, and is now ready and will enter immediately upon the Duties of his Office—and hereby cautions and forbids all persons from employing any chimney-sweepers, except those under his direction.—It is his design to go regularly through the Town; but should any person wish to be waited on, before their turn would come in course, they will please to apply at his House, in Thames-Street, where they will receive immediate attention.—The Subscriber wishes to Hire, Two Chimney-Sweepers that can be well-recommended, to whom generous Wages will be given.

JOHN WANTON.

Fire-Inspector's Office, Jan. 9, 1805.

N. B. A part of the Act, passed at the above-mentioned Meeting, requires, that all Chimnies in which fire is regularly kept, shall be swept once in three months; and such as are used occasionally, shall be swept at the discretion of the Inspector.—*Also*, When it becomes necessary, for the safety of the Inhabitants, or their property, that the Inspector be authorized and empowered, to cause to be removed all combustible matter; alter and repair all dangerous and defective Hearths and Chimnies, Fire-places, &c. at the expence of the Proprietor of the premises; and when any difference in opinion arises, respecting such removal, alteration, or repairs, such difference shall be submitted for decision, to three men, annually chosen for that purpose, whose decision shall be binding:—The said Act also provides, That in case any person shall oppose the said Inspector, in the execution of his Office, by refusing to have his Chimney inspected or swept; or in any other particular, such person shall be subject and liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars, to be recovered by prosecution, before any Justice of the Peace; and it shall be the duty of said Inspector, by and with the advice and direction of the aforesaid Committee, forthwith to prosecute for the same.

WINE AND SUGAR.

TWENTY boxes best Havanna brown Sugar.

30 [illegible] casks first quality, Sherry Wine.

For Sale by WILLIAM CROOKE.

Newport, Oct. 26, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.

1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.

350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugar.

30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 dozen of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per doz.—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars.

40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.

100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.

120 barrels of good shipping Herring.

Newport, April 6, 1804.

FOR SALE,

And entered on the 25th of 3d Month next,

A FARM, situated in the town of Portsmouth, about five miles from the town of Newport, on the Middle road, adjoining the Farm of D. Lyman's, Esq. containing about Seventy acres of good Land, with a Dwelling House, Barn, and other Out-Houses thereon.—The Farm is well watered, and has Two good Orchards of young trees.—For further particulars enquire of

RICHARD MITCHELL.

Middletown, 14th of 9th Mon. 1804.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

IN SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1805.

Judge CHASE'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT,

I APPEAR, in obedience to a summons from this Honorable Court, to answer articles of impeachment urged against me, by the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the United States.

To these articles, a copy of which was delivered to me with the summons, I say, that I have committed no crime or misdemeanor whatsoever, for which I am subject to impeachment according to the constitution of the United States. I deny, with a few exceptions, the acts with which I am charged: I shall contend, that all acts admitted to have been done by me, were *legal*; and I deny, in every instance, the *improper* intentions with which the acts charged, are alledged to have been done, and in which their supposed criminality altogether consists.

But in charges of so heinous a nature, urged by so high an authority, a simple denial is not sufficient. It behoves me for the legal justification of my conduct, and for the vindication of my character, to meet *each* charge with a full and particular answer: to explain and refute at length, every principle urged against me: to state the evidence by which I am to disprove every fact relied on in support of the accusation: and to detail all the facts and arguments on which my defence is to rest. The necessity of an answer, embracing all these objects, in cases of impeachment, is obvious: and the right to make it, is secured by law and sanctioned by uniform practice.

Such an answer, it is my intention to make.—It is my purpose to submit the *whole* ground of my defence to the view of this honorable court, of my country, of the world, and [illegible] who are to conduct the prosecution. So [illegible] with that full knowledge of the whole matter in dispute, which is essential for enabling them to understand and apply the testimony and the arguments: and the honorable managers will be better prepared to refute such parts of my defence, as they may think untenable.

But in a case of this kind, where the accusation embraces so great a variety of charges, of principles, and of facts, it is manifest, that preparing such an answer, as I have a right to make, and as my duty to myself, my family, my friends and my country requires at my hands, a considerable time must be necessary.

Many of the principles involved in this impeachment, are very important, not only to me, but to the liberties of every American citizen, and to the cause of free government in general. These principles ought to be maturely considered, and clearly explained. They present a wide field of legal investigation: many of them require laborious and extensive research, and although some of them have accompanied the prosecution from its commencement, and have thus been for a considerable time subjected to my consideration: some on the other hand, have been very recently introduced.

Of this description is the principle whereupon the 5th and 6th articles rest: relative to the extent in which the courts of the United States are to be governed, not only in their *decisions*, but in their *proceedings*, by the State laws. A principle which was not brought into view until a few weeks ago, and the explanation of which will require a careful consideration, of the conduct and proceedings of the supreme and circuit courts of the United States, from the first establishment of our federal system.

The [illegible] articles involve the construction of two State laws of Virginia, which I am charged with having infringed in the trial of Callender, which were not mentioned on the trial, or during any of the introductory proceedings, one of which I never heard until these articles were reported a few weeks ago. It is manifest that in order to fix the true construction of these laws, about which professional men have differed in opinion, recourse must be had to the decisions of the courts of that State, as explained by their records or in case those records should be silent, to the recollection and opinion of professional men, accustomed to preside or attend in the courts where those laws are enforced. It is manifest that such an investigation cannot be accomplished in a short time.

The [illegible] on which this prosecution rests, except the last article, are alledged to have taken place more than four years ago: some of them at Philadelphia, some at Wilmington in the state of Delaware, and some at Richmond in Virginia. These facts are very numerous, and the greater part of them are of such a nature, as to depend for their criminality or innocence, on minute circumstances, or slight shades of testimony, and often on the different manner in which the same circumstances may affect different spectators, all equally disposed to represent truly what they observed.—The most material facts are alledged to have happened in Richmond and Philadelphia.—In the former of these places I am an utter stranger, having never been there but once: and in the latter, I know personally but very few individuals. These circumstances, render it very difficult for me to ascertain the persons who witnessed the various transactions in question, and are able, after this lapse of time, to give accurate testimony concerning them: and this difficulty is very much increased, by the distance of those places from that of my residence. I assure this Honorable Court, that from the moment when the prosecution assumed a serious appearance and a definitive form, at the last session of Congress, I have turned my attention to the subject of my defence, and my answer, and have exerted myself in finding out and procuring, the requisite testimony: but the difficulties which I have stated, added to my ill state of health during a great part of the last year, have prevented me from making such progress, as to afford me the hope of being able to obtain the object in a very short time. I have done much, but much, very much remains to be done, even in those parts of the prosecution where I had some notice by the proceedings of last session. In those very material parts which have originated during the present session, every thing is still to be done.

It may perhaps be thought, that although these preparations might be necessary for the trial, they are not so for the answer.—But such an opinion I trust, would on examination be found erroneous.

The answer, in cases of impeachment, must disclose the whole defence, and the defence must be confined to the matters stated in the answer.—Otherwise the prosecutors might be surprised at the trial, by objections which with previous notice, it would be in their power to refute or explain. The accused therefore, before he puts in his answer ought to have time sufficient for making himself thoroughly master of his defence, of the grounds on which it rests, and of the facts and evidence by which it is to be supported. He ought to be completely prepared for the trial: between which and the answer no delay need to take place except such as may be necessary for convening the witnesses.

In so material a part of his preparation for defence, as the drawing up of his answer, it will not, I presume, be denied that he ought to have an opportunity of obtaining the best *professional* assistance, which it may be in his power to procure. This assistance is rendered peculiarly necessary to me, by the very precarious state of my health: which affords me, at this season of the year especially, but short and uncertain intervals, of fitness for mental or bodily exertion. Should my answer be required in a short time, I have no reason to suppose, that I shall be able to obtain such assistance of this kind as I so much need, and as probably, I shall otherwise have in my power. Professional gentlemen, engaged extensively in business, are at all times too liable to interruption, to devote themselves exclusively to an affair of this nature, so as to complete it within a short period: and at this season of the year, they are for the most part particularly and indispensably engaged.

These reasons in favor of a liberal allowance of time for preparing the answer, derive great additional force from one further consideration, which I hope that I may, without impropriety, present to the view of this Honorable Court. Reputation ought to be more dear to every man, and is more dear to me, than the honours or the emoluments of office. In cases of impeachment, the facts which appear, the explanations which are given, and the arguments which are urged, at the trial are sometimes wholly omitted in the statements to the public, and often misrepresented, or stated too indistinctly to be generally understood. It is to the answer that the world must look, for the justification of the accused. It is by his answer alone, that he can furnish a clear, concise and authentic explanation of his conduct and his motives, supported by such a statement of his proofs as can be extensively read, clearly understood and easily remembered. He may therefore claim from justice, and expect from the high dignity and responsible character of this honorable tribunal, such time for preparing this very important document, as may enable him to bestow on it all the care and labour which it requires, and to give it all the force of which it may be susceptible.

In stating these considerations, Mr. President, in support of my request for a continuance of this case, I disclaim all intention of affected delay.—Feeling a consciousness of my integrity, and a just pride of character, which place me far above the fear of events. I am anxious to meet this accusation, and I rejoice in an opportunity of refuting it.—I know that my conduct, though liable to a full portion of human error, has at all times been free from intentional impropriety.—I know that in all the instances selected as the grounds of accusation, I have discharged my official duties, with a sacred and inviolate regard to my oath, my character, the laws of my country and the rights of my fellow-citizens. I know that I can prove my innocence as to all the matters alledged against me.—And acrimonious as are the terms in which many of the accusations are conceived; harsh and opprobrious as are the epithets wherewith it has been thought proper to assail my name and character, by those who were "puling in their nurse's arms" whilst I was contributing my utmost aid to lay the groundwork of American Liberty; I yet thank my accusers, whose functions as members of the Government of my Country, I highly respect, for having at length put their charges into a definitive form, susceptible of refutation; and for having thereby afforded me an opportunity of vindicating my innocence in the face of this honorable court, of my country, and of the world.

But this vindication, situated as I am, and as this case is, cannot be the work of a few weeks. Much time has been employed in preparing the accusation; less will be required for the defence; But a short time will not suffice. I am far from presuming to prescribe to this Honourable Court, whose sense of justice, and disposition to grant every proper indulgence, I cannot doubt; but it may perhaps, be not improper to suggest, that by the first day of next session, the answer could be prepared and put in; and that the trial might then take place as soon afterwards as the witnesses could be collected. I declare that it will be impossible for me to prepare my answer in such time as to commence the trial during this session, with any prospect of bringing it to a close before the session must end; and were I to omit that full answer which I wish to give, it would be impossible for me, in the course of this session (only two months of which now remain) to ascertain fully all the facts necessary for my defence; to find out and bring to this place, the witnesses and written testimony; or to make arrangements relative to that assistance of counsel which my case requires, my age and infirmities render essential, and a longer time would enable me to procure.

I hope, Mr. President, I may be permitted to observe, that my *private* and *professional* reputation for probity and honour has never been called in question. I have sustained a high judicial character for above sixteen years, and during the first six, I presided on the trial of more criminals than any other judge within the United States. During this whole period of time my *official* conduct has never been arraigned, except only in the trials of Cooper, Fries, and Callender, above four years ago. For the truth of these assertions, I appeal to all who know me; and particularly to the two honorable senators from Maryland.

In respect to the present prosecution, I will make but one remark. That I am impeached for giving on the trial of Callender, several judicial opinions, in which judge Griffin, my associate, concurred; my opinions are held to be criminal, or that they flowed from partiality, and an intention to oppress Callender; but the *same* opinions given by my associate have been considered perfectly innocent.

I have now only to solicit this honorable court to allow me until the first day of next session to put in my answer, and to prepare for my trial; and I submit myself as to the further proceedings in this case, to the discretion of this honorable court, in whose integrity, impartiality, and independence I repose the highest confidence. I will not for a moment believe that the spirit of party can ever enter and pollute these walls, or that popular prejudice or political motives will be harbored in the bosom of any member in this honorable body.

On the contrary, I hope and expect that all its decisions will be governed by the immutable principles of justice, and a sacred regard to the constitution and the law of the land, which every member of this court is

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I have now only to solicit this honorable court to allow me until the first day of next session to put in my answer, and to prepare for my trial; and I submit myself as to the further proceedings in this case, to the discretion of this honorable court, in whose integrity, impartiality, and independence I repose the highest confidence. I will not for a moment believe that the spirit of party can ever enter and pollute these walls, or that popular prejudice or political motives will be harbored in the bosom of any member in this honorable body.

On the contrary, I hope and expect that all its decisions will be governed by the immutable principles of justice and a sacred regard to the constitution and the law of the land, which every member of this court is

. . .

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LANDHOLDER, No. IV.

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Washington felt the stings of calumny, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter written to Col. Humphreys, dated June 12, 1796. Soon after the paper edited by Benjamin F. Bache, had represented him as a man dangerous to the liberties of the United States:—"From the office of state you will receive every thing that relates to public concerns; and the Gazettes, which I presume will accompany the dispatches, will give you a pretty good idea of the state of politics and parties in this country; and will show you at the same time (if Bache's Aurora is among them) in what manner I am attacked, for persevering steadily in measures, which to me appear necessary, to preserve us (during the conflicts of the Belligerent powers) in a state of tranquility.—But these attacks unjust and *unpleasant* as they are, will occasion no change in my conduct; nor will they produce any other effect in my mind, than to increase the solicitude which has long since taken fast hold of my breast, to enjoy, in the shades of retirement, the consolation of believing that I have rendered my country every service to which my abilities were competent—not from pecuniary or ambitious motives—nor from a desire to provide for *any one*, further than their *intrinsic merit* entitled them to; and surely not with a view to bring *any of my own relations into office.*—Malignity therefore may dart its shafts; but no earthly power can deprive me of the consolation of *knowing*, that I have not, in the whole course of my administration, however numerous they may have been, committed an *intentional error.*"

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NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

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Mr. Gregg called up the Resolutions for the recession of the district of Columbia, &c. This was opposed, and after some desultory remarks, a motion to postpone the consideration of them, until Monday next, prevailed.—For it 50. Against it 31.

Mr. Rodney had leave of absence for two weeks.—[☞ *He is employed as Counsel in the persecution of the Pennsylvania Judge.*]

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield the following resolution passed the House:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before this House a return of the number of American seamen who have been impressed or detained on board the ships of war, of any foreign nation, stating the names of the persons so impressed, the name of the ships or vessels by which they were impressed, and the nation to which they respectively belong, and the time of such impressment, as far as it is practicable; also the circumstances and facts relating to the same which may have been reported to him.

Adjourned until Wednesday next.

Wednesday, January 2, 1805.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Post-master General, enclosing a list of the names of the persons with whom contracts have been made for carrying the mails of the United States, from the first of December 1801, to the last day of December 1804, inclusively, with the routes contracted for, the period of continuance, and the annual rate of compensation, in pursuance of a resolution of this House of the 28th ult. which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Benjamin Bailey, James Beggert and others, citizens of the United States, and resident merchants of the city and state of New-York, was read praying a remission of the duties accruing on various goods and merchandise of great value, imported by the petioners, which were consumed, together with the store houses in which the same were deposited, by a late fire in the said city.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Dana from the committee of claims reported on the petition of William Ol[illegible]ne, of Newport (R. I.) whereupon it was

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition together with the accompanying documents.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the navy during the year 1805, was read a 3d time and passed.

Thursday, January 3.

An engrossed bill for carrying into more complete effect the tenth article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation with Spain, was read the third time and passed.

A motion was made and seconded, to add a new rule to the standing rules and orders of the House, as follows:

"A standing committee, to consist of seven members, and to be styled, "The Land Committee" shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such matters and things touching the lands of the United States as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report from time to time their opinion thereon; and also to report such alterations and amendments to the laws concerning the lands of the United States as may become necessary."

On the question will the House agree to the same? It passed in the negative.

Adjourned.

BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON-CITY, Dec. 31, 1804.

WAR OFF TRIPOLI.

The following Message was sent by the President on Monday, to both Houses of Congress:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

THE enclosed letter, written from Malta by Richard O'Brien, our late Consul at Algiers, giving some detail of transactions before Tripoli, is communicated for the information of Congress.

TH. JEFFERSON.

December 31, 1804.

Copy of a letter from Richard O'Brien, late Consul of the United States, at Algiers giving some details of transactions before Tripoli—to John Gavino, Consul at Gibraltar.

"*Malta, 5th Sept.* 1804.

"DEAR SIR,

"1st. The American frigates, corsairs, gun-boats and bombards attacked Tripoli castle, corsairs, and gun-boats, on the evening of the 3d of August, and after a severe contest, captured three Tripoline gun-boats whose crews were ninety-six men; of the number, 46 were killed, and fifty made prisoners. Amongst the latter number eighteen were severely wounded. We lost Lieut. James Decatur, and thirteen men killed, and wounded.

"2d. On the 7th August, the American force attacked Tripoli, to the west part of the city: after a great deal of gun-boat firing, and also of the two bombards, they silenced a seven gun battery and threw several shells into the town. In these two attacks Tripoli must certainly have lost 500 men. We lost a small gun-boat, and twelve men amongst this number Lieut. Caldwell, and Mr. Dorsey. The boat blew up by the explosion of wads of another boat.

"3d. On the morning of the 29th August, at half-past one A. M. the American gun-boats, &c. and two bombards entered the harbor of Tripoli, and within 600 feet of the Bashaw's castle commenced their attack. They fired one hundred and twenty rounds each, sunk three of the enemy's gun-boats, and a merchant polacre. At day light the Constitution led in within pistol shot of the chief of the batteries, fired nine broadsides, received twelve shot in the hull, had four men killed, and two wounded in one of her boats by a shot. In Tripoli, they have mounted in the city presenting [illegible], and well fitted 115 guns, had 45 00 [illegible] the Inhabitants to defend the city, had a fleet of gun-boats, two schooners, and seven galliots, and a brig. The Americans were the Constitution, Argus, Syren, Vixen, Nautilus, Enterprize, six gun boats and four bombards. The whole of the American crews amounted to 890 men, and the Tripolitans 120. The latter behaved well. In the latter action, Capt. Chauncy, officers and crew of the John Adams, volunteered their services to the Constitution and gun-boats. We have been expecting to be reinforced by Commodore Barron, and frigates, but he will be too late to end the affairs this season, as the summer season is all but over for gun-boats, and Tripoli in winter can only be blockaded by corsairs at times off and on. This will show that our present force is fully adequate to irritate Tripoli, but will not be adequate to reduce it to American terms to obtain our fellow-citizens."

"*12th September*, 18[illegible]

On the evening of the 5th, arrived Commodore Barron, and Captain Campbell. The former sailed on the evening of the 6th, and the latter for Tripoli, on the morning of the 8th. No doubt but they arrived at Tripoli on the 10th, and of course just will give Tripoli a general attack.

"We have learned since by the return of a vessel here, which carried water to

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After the Judge had concluded his speech he was ordered to reduce his motion to writing, as follows:

"I solicit this honorable court to allow me until the first day of next session to put in my answer, and to prepare for my trial."

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Mr. Rodney had leave of absence for two weeks.—[☞ *He is employed as Counsel in the persecution of the Pennsylvania Judge.*]

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield the following resolution passed the House:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before this House a return of the number of American seamen who have been impressed or detained on board the ships of war, of any foreign nation, stating the names of the persons so impressed, the name of the ships or vessels by which they were impressed, and the nation to which they respectively belong, and the time of such impressment, as far as it is practicable; also the circumstances and facts relating to the same which may have been reported to him.

Adjourned until Wednesday next.

Wednesday, January 2, 1805.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Post-master General, enclosing a list of the names of the persons with whom contracts have been made for carrying the mails of the United States, from the first of December 1801, to the last day of December 1804, inclusively, with the routes contracted for, the period of continuance, and the annual rate of compensation, in pursuance of a resolution of this House of the 28th ult. which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Benjamin Bailey, James Begert and others, citizens of the United States, and resident merchants of the city and state of New-York, was read praying a remission of the duties accruing on various goods and merchandise of great value, imported by the petioners, which were consumed, together with the store houses in which the same were deposited, by a late fire in the said city.

Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Dana from the committee of claims reported on the petition of William Ol[illegible], of Newport (R. I.) whereupon it was

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition together with the accompanying documents.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the navy during the year 1805, was read a 3d time and passed.

Thursday, January 3.

An engrossed bill for carrying into more complete effect the tenth article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation with Spain, was read the third time and passed.

A motion was made and seconded, to add a new rule to the standing rules and orders of the House, as follows:

"A standing committee, to consist of seven members, and to be styled, "The Land Committee" shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such matters and things touching the lands of the United States as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report from time to time their opinion thereon; and also to report such alterations and amendments to the laws concerning the lands of the United States as may become necessary."

On the question will the House agree to the same? It passed in the negative.

Adjourned.

BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON-CITY, Dec. 31, 1804.

WAR OFF TRIPOLI.

The following Message was sent by the President on Monday, to both Houses of Congress:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

THE enclosed letter, written from Malta, by Richard O'Brien, our late Consul at Algiers, giving some detail of transactions before Tripoli, is communicated for the information of Congress.

TH. JEFFERSON.

December 31, 1804.

Copy of a letter from Richard O'Brien, late Consul of the United States, at Algiers, giving some details of transactions before Tripoli—to John Gavino, Consul at Gibraltar.

"*Malta, 5th Sept.* 1804.

"DEAR SIR,

"1st. The American frigates, corsairs, gun-boats and bombards attacked Tripoli castle, corsairs, and gun-boats, on the evening of the 3d of August, and after a severe contest, captured three Tripoline gun-boats, whose crews were ninety-six men; of this number, 46 were killed, and fifty made prisoners. Amongst the latter number eighteen were severely wounded. We lost Lieut. James Decatur, and thirteen men killed, and wounded.

"2d. On the 7th August, the American force attacked Tripoli, to the west part of the city: after a great deal of gun-boat firing, and also of the two bombards, they silenced a seven gun battery and threw several shells into the town. In these two attacks, Tripoli must certainly have lost 500 men. We lost a small gun-boat, and twelve men: amongst this number Lieut. Caldwell, and Mr. Dorsey. The boat blew up by the fire of wads of another boat.

"3d. On the morning of the 29th of August, at half-past one A. M. the American gun-boats, &c. and two bombards entered the harbor of Tripoli, and within 600 feet of the Bashaw's castle commenced their attack. They fired one hundred and twenty rounds each, sunk three of the enemy's gun-boats, and a merchant polacre. At day light, the Constitution led in within pistol shot of the chief of the batteries, fired nine broad sides, received twelve shot in the hull, lost four men killed, and two wounded in one of her boats by a shot. In Tripoli, they have mounted in the city presenting [illegible] north and west 115 guns, had 4500 Arabs and the Inhabitants to defend the city had 19 sail of gun-boats, two schooners, and two galliots, and a brig. The Americans had the Constitution, Argus, Syren, Vixen, Nautilus, Enterprize, six gun boats and two bombards. The whole of the American crews amounted to 890 men, and the Neapolitans 120. The latter behaved well. In the latter action, Capt. Chauncy, officers and crew of the John Adams, volunteered their services to the Constitution and gun boats. We have been expecting to be joined by Commodore Barron, and frigates, but he will be too late to end the affairs this year as the summer season is all but over for gun boats, and Tripoli in winter can only be blockaded by corsairs at times off and on.—This will show that our present force is only adequate to irritate Tripoli, but will not be adequate to reduce it to American terms, and obtain our fellow-citizens."

"*12th September*, 1804.

On the evening of the 5th, arrived here Commodore Barron, and Captain Campbell. The former sailed on the evening of the 7th and the latter for Tripoli, on the morning of the 8th. No doubt but they arrived off Tripoli on the 10th, and of course joined will give Tripoli a general attack.

"We have learned since by the return of a vessel here, which carried water to the

fleet; that on the night of the 1st, the Americans sent in a vessel prepared with 50 barrels of powder, and a number of bomb-shells; that the vessel had got close into the harbour of Tripoli amongst the enemy's gun-boats, and said vessel was set fire to; by some accident or other the ship blew up, before the officers and crew could get clear, and in consequence the officers, midshipman and twelve men were blown to atoms. I believe it is Capt. Smith, of the Vixen. The Constitution, gun-boats and bombards led in, and had a long and severe action. I have not been able to obain from the Maltese crew any better account on this subject, as they have not brought any one letter. They were convoyed by one of our brigs of war, which did not enter this port, but went for Syracuse. I have not been well. I left the fleet the night of the 22d ult. and when the John Adams returns here and discharges, I shall proceed with my family in said ship to the United States. Will you please to forward a copy of this letter to the Secretary of State.—I am, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

JOHN GAVINO, Esq. &c. &c.

P. S. The expected frigates, joined with the present force, will do it or drive the bashaw and divan out of Tripoli."

"SIR, *14th September*, 1804.

"I have to inform you, that it is Captain Somers, with Lieutenant Wadsworth, and Mr. Israel, Midshipman, that is blown up by the fire ship, at their entering among the gun-boats of Tripoli. Captain Smith in the Vixen, arrived here this day, he left Tripoli three days past—he says that commodore Barron, and Campbell, arrived there the 9th; that on the 7th the gun-boats, bombards, with the Syren, Enterprize, Scourge, and John Adams, left the coast of Tripoli for Syracuse. The President, Constitution, Constellation and Argus, remain off Tripoli—that it is considered if the weather should be favourable that the three frigates would attack the place—I do not think that without the gun-boats and bombards, they will reduce Tripoli to American terms, or obtain the liberation of our fellow-citizens. The season is too far advanced for the gun-boats and bombards to remain with safety on the coast of Tripoli.

I am respectfully, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

John Gavino, Esq. &c.

Extract of a letter from Tunis, dated 20th August, 1804.

"Naples, inspired by our daring acts continues to annoy this coast. I learn (and the intelligence may be relied on, though we cannot give the detail) that the Tunisian squadron has been separated and attacked in different stations by their enemy. Three Tunisian gallies, on board of which were nearly 700 men made an attack upon a Neapolitan frigate: One it is said was sunk and the other two captured; part of the action was seen from Mount Ras Jehel, near Porto Farino, and a number of dead bodies have since floated on shore. We have also accounts of four other corsairs being captured by the Neapolitans. A frigate is cruising between Porto Farino and Bona.

His Catholic Majesty's regalia arrived on the 18th inst. to wit: Two Xebecs, mounting 30 pieces of cannon each, 70,000 dollars in cash, a regalia for the Sapatapa, with the usual Consular present."

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NORFOLK, *(Virginia)* January 5.

With regret we announce the loss of the schooner Polly and Peggy, of Portsmouth, (Virginia) from Antigua to this port, laden with rum, fruit, &c. commanded by the eldest son of Mr. George Beale of this Borough, who with the rest of the crew we are sorry to add, is lost. She went to pieces on Cuttuck, near Knotts Island, on or about the 20th ult. We learn that 60 or 80 hhds. of the rum has floated ashore, and two dead bodies, one supposed to be that of the captain who was a very promising young man and much esteemed by all his acquaintance.

We also learn, that there are a number of vessels ashore to the southward of Cape Henry.

In the gale on Thursday last, a boat with [illegible] on board upset off Patterson's wharf, five of them were drowned, the other saved himself by clinging to the boat.

Capt. Walsingham, in 74 days from Lisbon, bound to Philadelphia, put in here yesterday. On the 25th of Dec. Capt. W. fell in with the crew of the ship Pelican, Capt. Lewis, (19 in number) who had quitted that ship two days before in the long boat. The Pelican was from Surinam, bound to Newport, Rhode-Island, with coals for ballast, and foundered in lat. 37. 40, long. 73, 20—several of the crew are much frost-bitten.

In addition to the preceding, our Marine Memoranda will be found to contain details of great distress on the coast, and we apprehend that yet further and greater distress has been suffered, for we do not recollect at any period for many years past, so much bad weather as has been experienced for the last ten or fifteen days.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

This season from the appearences, may be reckoned among the number of hard winters, for our land is covered with snow; the navigation of our river has been impeded since Tuesday last by the floating ice, and our harbour is now froze from side to side.

We have reason to suspect the weather has been also severe to the southward, as we are told there has been a great fall of snow in the lower part of Delaware, and we have received no papers from Charleston by mail since Monday, nor from Norfolk since Tuesday last.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated January 7, 1805.

"Further accounts have been received from our squadron before Tripoli. The fire-ship, which, we supposed, had taken fire accidentally, was blown up intentionally by the crew. Two Tripolitan gun-boats were so near as to endanger the capture of the fire-ship, and, rather than to be taken and to be defeated in their design, the crew heroically blew up the ship, and blew themselves and the Tripolitan gun-boats into atoms.

"This act and the bombardment of the town of Tripoli by our squadron, so terrified and dismayed the barbarians, that they abandoned the town and fled into the country; and, had only two hundred men landed, the town and the bashaw's castle might have been sacked and reduced to ashes. The prospect of obtaining peace on our own terms grows daily more flattering, and in a short time we may expect to hear that a secure and honorable treaty has been made, by means of our cannon, and the heroism of our countrymen."—*Aurora.*

NEW-YORK, January 7.

By the arrival yesterday from Cape-Francois, we learn that the Haytian army were preparing for hostilities, and headed by the Emperor Dessalines, intended an attack against the City of St. Domingo, where they were about to march the latter end of the present month. The market at the Cape was glutted with American produce, and scarcely any coffee to be obtained.

The weather for the last five days has been unusually cold, which has filled the rivers and harbours full of floating ice, which has prevented the sailing and in a great measure the arrival of vessels. Several however, got up yesterday very unexpectedly, as it was supposed to be impossible to avoid being driven ashore by the ice.—Amongst the number is the pilot-boat schooner Harriet, Capt. Boyer, in 11 days from Cape-Francois. The Harriet, and indeed all the vessels arrived yesterday, are completely covered with ice, and some on board of each vessel have been frost-bitten.

BOSTON, January 12.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

The last accounts from Spain (to Nov. 17, 1804) are of a pacific aspect; and those from England are not hostile. At the last date, from Cadiz no preparations for war with Great-Britain were making; nor any talk of expected war;—notwithstanding the capture of the treasure-frigates had been fully confirmed. On recurring to the information given by Lord Harrowby, to the London merchants, in September last, it will be found, that the unneutral armaments making in Spain had caused the English ministry to demand satisfactory explanations of their destination; which Spain had neglected or refused to make. About the same time the Spanish Ambassador in London, was informed, that until a satisfactory explanation had taken place, no ships of war, and particularly those supposed to be freighted with treasure, would be permitted to enter the ports of Spain. It has since been asserted in the American papers, that an armament, destined for the Floridas, to support the Spanish authority therein had been made; but had since been dismantled.—If this was the armament complained of—if it be discontinued; and the Spanish government has thus represented it to the Court of London, and promised to observe an honest neutrality; in our opinion, the ostensible cause of the dispute has ceased to exist; and unless some latent cause of hostility remains, a war between the two nations will not now take place. Whether the vessels and property captured will be restored, is a question we cannot solve. Our opinion is, that they will not be, during the present war. In one of the last English papers, it is mentioned, that the money would be retained in England pending another negociation to be opened on the old subject of the "*Manilla ransom.*" It may be recollected, that in 1762, a detachment of troops, from Madras, composed of soldiers, sailors, seapoys, cafres, lascars, topasses, and French and German deserters, and commanded by General (Sir William) Draper, in an expedition against the Spanish Philippine isles, took the town of Manilla by storm; and the officers found it extremely difficult to prevent the motley troops from making the city feel all the rapaciousness to which a city taken by storm is subjected from the common men. Promises of remuneration for their bravery and sufferings were made this collection; and a capitulation was entered into between the British and Spanish officers for such compensation as might satisfy them, and exempt the town from pillage.—By one of the articles, *four millions of dollars* were to be paid by Spain as a ransom for the city of Manilla and the effects of the inhabitants;—who, in consequence, were protected in their religion, liberties and property.—Peace succeeding soon after, the Spanish government refused to ratify the capitulation; and the payment of the ransom has been evaded to this day.—It would be in the style of Mr. Pitt's "gestion of affairs," were the money to be detained as a guarantee of the fulfilment of the capitulation on the part of Spain.

January 15.

We learn from the Isle of Bourbon, that the British squadron, cruising off there and the Isle of France, do not prevent neutral vessels entering at those Islands.—The squadron had retaken an English East Indiaman, and had captured several small vessels. Two English East Indiamen (the Upton Castle and Queen Charlotte) prizes to the French, had arrived at Bourbon.—There was an embargo at the Isles of France and Bourbon on all vessels bound to the East.—Foreign vessels from Bourbon must load at St. Dennis. The duty was 2 dollars per bale on coffee at the Isle of France, 2 dollars 60 cts. at Bourbon.—On imports, the current value of the cargo was estimated, and then the duty laid.

Capt. Matchett, who arrived yesterday from Sumatra, informs, that the British have sent a third expedition against Mucca, and entirely destroyed the settlement, with all the pepper it contained.

FIRES.—At New-Haven, Jan. 2, a store owned by Mr. Henry Yorke, occupied by Mr. Lent Hotchkiss; a house owned by Mr. John Chatterton, and occupied by Mr. Daniel Baker, and Mr. Monire, tobacconist; and a store, dwelling-house and an old building, owned by Messrs. Atwater and Dagget; were consumed.—The loss of personal property was also considerable.—On the 3d, a stone-cutter's shop was consumed. At Dunbarnton, the house and furniture of Wm. Stinson jun.—At Nottingham, a house owned by col. B. Colley, occupied by Mr. Randal.

We hear, that a house at Saco, in the county of York, was destroyed by fire last week; and that the owner perished in the flames. It is said a maid servant had taken a child from the house during the fire, without being observed by the parents, who supposed their infant was still in its bed; the father rushed forward to preserve it, but never returned.

PROVIDENCE, January 12.

Wednesday morning last, about half past seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Paper-Mills of Samuel Thurber, jun. Esq at the north end of this town. On the alarm being given, the inhabitants assembled with their usual alertness, and notwithstanding the flames had risen to such a height as almost to preclude the idea of saving any thing, yet by the most persevering exertions, and great skill in working the engines and hose, one of the buildings was preserved, though considerably damaged. The other was consumed, with great part of the stock and some apparatus; the loss is estimated at 4000 dollars, about 1000 of which were insured.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1805.

"*Be Just, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

We have this day inserted the Speech of Judge Chase, before the Senate of the United States, on the 2d inst. on his request for the postponement of his trial 'till the next session of Congress.—From the spirit of party, by which the leaders, in the high court of impeachment, appear to be actuated little doubt can be entertained, but that however clear his innocence may appear—however unsupported the charges exhibited against him, he must fall a sacrifice to an "intolerance as despotic as wicked."—He has been arraigned before a Court, *constitutionally* intended as the most august and dignified in the Union, upon charges originating from the *worst* of passions in the *worst* of times.—The man who is still encrimsoned with the blood of the illustrious Hamilton—the man who has become a fugitive from justice, and is indicted, by a jury of his country, for a vindictive and hellish murder now presides over that Court, which is not only to try—but doubtless, to condemn the upright inflexible judge, grown grey in the service of his country.

We may anticipate the treatment which Judge Chase will receive from the Presidents of the Court, by the specimen of severity he has thus far experienced.—His age—his virtues—his exertions in the cause of American liberty and happiness are deemed insufficient, even to entitle him to a fair and impartial trial.—He has been refused the necessary time for collecting his witnesses, and preparing his defence.—An impeachment has been invented as the only method by which to supersede the necessity of his *resignation* or *death*. The Court have fixed upon the fourth day of February next for the commencement of his trial.—It is indeed singular that Judge Chase should be refused the necessary time in which to prepare for his defence, when it so happens that one of the very charges exhibited against him is, that he refused to afford Callender a sufficient time to prepare for his trial. As Judge Chase will undoubtedly be offered as a sacrifice to the Virginian Molochs to appease their wrath and gratify their pride, it may be expected that a host of democrats, more numerous than the frogs in Egypt, will be found hopping round the Presidential chair, each prefering his claims and unwearied exertions in the cause of democracy as a passport to judicial pre-eminence. The independence of the judiciary forms the last barrier of American liberty.—This has been severely attacked.—The sappers and miners from Virginia have long been unwearied in their exertions to effect a breach in this last and only obstacle to their complete triumph over the prostrate liberties of America.—May kind Heaven, in wisdom, check their madness and *once more* save our beloved country!

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated January 7, 1805.

"Advices from the Mediterranean, about 20 days later than Mr. O'Brien's letter, informs us, that our fleet is in Syracuse, except a frigate off Tripoli, and no further active operations will be attempted 'till April. Nothing is said of our prisoners, except that they continue in health."

We learn from New-York that the trial of Judge Pendleton and Mr. Van Ness, as seconds in the late unhappy duel between Gen. Hamilton and Mr. Burr, terminated on the evening of the 14th inst. and that by the sentence of the Court, they are rendered incapable of holding any office of honor or profit in that State, for twenty years.

The trial of Richard Riker, Esq. and Robert Swartwout, for being concerned in a duel, is now pending.

More Murder.—A Duel was fought on the 14th ult. between George Strother, Esq. and Dr. John M. Lucket, of Louisville, (Kentucky.)—On the exchange of the third fire, Doctor Lucket received a wound which put a period to his existence in a few minutes.

Levi Lincoln, Esq. Attorney-General of the United States, resigned his office on the first day of January inst.

A Mammoth Hog!!

A yearling hog was lately killed in Little-Compton, by Messrs. Simeon and Joseph Wilbour, which weighed 620 pounds!!

DIED.—At Middletown, on the 10th inst. *Edward Easton*, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

—On Sunday last, very suddenly, Mr. *Joseph Weaver*, in the 59th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 18.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop George, Potter, Alexandria
Sally, Nye, Savannah

CLEARED,

NONE.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, 22d Instant,

Will be Sold, at GARDNER & DEAN's *Office—the following GOODS, viz.*

TWO Hundred Pieces India Cottons—30 Do. India Persians—30 Do. Bandannoes—40 Do. Cambrick Muslins—30 Do. best Romals—20 Do. Irish Linens—40 Do. Calicoes—20 Do. Velvets—10 Do. Broadcloths and Plains—3 Do. Italian Lutestrings—20 Do. Calimancoes—10 Do. Swandowns—30 Do. Diaper—10 Do. Damask, for Table-Cloths.——With a Variety of other Articles.

Conditions. All sums over One Hundred Dollars—60 days Credit. 200 Dollars—90 days Credit, with approved endorsed Notes, at either of the Banks.

Newport, January 18, 1805.

Just Landed and for Sale by

WILLIAM CROOKE,

FIFTY Boxes of fresh Raisins—and 15 Casks of fresh Figs.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

FOWLING PIECES.

TWO Boxes English Fowling Pieces, just imported from London, for sale, by

WALTER CORNELL.

No. 106, Thames-Street.

N. B. A beautiful assortment of Brass Andirons, just receive[illegible]

Newport, Jan. [illegible]

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"This act and the bombardment of the town of Tripoli by our squadron, so terrified and dismayed the barbarians, that they abandoned the town and fled into the country; and, had only two hundred men landed, the town and the bashaw's castle might have been sacked and reduced to ashes. The prospect of obtaining peace on our own terms grows daily more flattering, and in a short time we may expect to hear that a secure and honorable treaty has been made, by means of our cannon, and the heroism of our countrymen."—*Aurora.*

NEW-YORK, January 7.

By the arrival yesterday from Cape-Francois, we learn that the Haytian army were preparing for hostilities, and headed by the Emperor Dessalines, intended an attack against the City of St. Domingo, where they were about to march the latter end of the present month. The market at the Cape was glutted with American produce, and scarcely any coffee to be obtained.

The weather for the last five days has been unusually cold, which has filled the rivers and harbours full of floating ice, which has prevented the sailing and in a great measure the arrival of vessels. Several however, got up yesterday very unexpectedly, as it was supposed to be impossible to avoid being driven ashore by the ice.—Amongst the number is the pilot-boat schooner Harriot, Capt. Boyer, in 11 days from Cape-Francois. The Harriet, and indeed all the vessels arrived yesterday, are completely covered with ice, and some on board of each vessel have been frost-bitten.

BOSTON, January 12.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

The last accounts from Spain (to Nov. 17, 1804) are of a pacific aspect; and those from England are not hostile. At the last date, from Cadiz no preparations for war with Great-Britain were making; nor any talk of expected war;—notwithstanding the capture of the treasure-frigates had been fully confirmed. On recurring to the information given by Lord Harrowby, to the London merchants, in September last, it will be found, that the unneutral armaments making in Spain had caused the English ministry to demand satisfactory explanations of their destination; which Spain had neglected or refused to make. About the same time the Spanish Ambassador in London, was informed, that until a satisfactory explanation had taken place, no ships of war, and particularly those supposed to be freighted with treasure, would be permitted to enter the ports of Spain. It has since been asserted in the American papers, that an armament, destined for the Floridas, to support the Spanish authority therein had been made; but had since been dismantled.—If this was the armament complained of—if it be discontinued; and the Spanish government has thus represented it to the Court of London, and promised to observe an honest neutrality; in our opinion, the ostensible cause of the dispute has ceased to exist; and unless some latent cause of hostility remains, a war between the two nations will not now take place. Whether the vessels and property captured will be restored, is a question we cannot solve. Our opinion is, that they will not be, during the present war. In one of the last English papers, it is mentioned, that the money would be retained in England pending another negociation to be opened on the old subject of the "*Manilla ransom.*" It may be recollected, that in 1762, a detachment of troops, from Madras, composed of soldiers, sailors, seapoys, cafres lascars, topasses, and French and German deserters, and commanded by General (Sir William) Draper, in an expedition against the Spanish Phillipine isles, took the town of Manilla by storm; and the officers found it extremely difficult to prevent the motley troops from making the city feel all the rapaciousness to which a city taken by storm is subjected from the common men. Promises of remuneration for their bravery and sufferings were made this collection; and a capitulation was entered into between the British and Spanish officers for such compensation as might satisfy them, and exempt the town from pillage.—By one of the articles, *four millions of dollars* were to be paid by Spain, as a ransom for the city of Manilla and the effects of the inhabitants;—who, in consequence, were protected in their religion, liberties and property.—Peace succeeding soon after, the Spanish government refused to ratify the capitulation; and the payment of the ransom has been evaded to this day.—It would be in the style of Mr. Pitt's "gestion of affairs," were the money to be detained as a guarantee of the fulfilment of the capitulation on the part of Spain.

January 15.

We learn from the Isle of Bourbon, that the British squadron, cruizing off there and the Isle of France, do not prevent neutral vessels entering at those Islands.—The squadron had retaken an English East Indiaman, and had captured several small vessels. Two English East Indiamen (the Upton Castle and Queen Charlotte) prizes to the French, had arrived at Bourbon.—There was an embargo at the Isles of France and Bourbon on all vessels bound to the East.—Foreign vessels from Bourbon must load at St Dennis. The duty was 2 dollars per bale on coffee at the Isle of France, 2 dollars 60 cts. at Bourbon.—On imports, the current value of the cargo was estimated, and then the duty laid.

Capt. Matchett, who arrived yesterday from Sumatra, informs, that the British have sent a third expedition against Mucca, and entirely destroyed the settlement, with all the pepper it contained.

FIRES.—At New-Haven, Jan. 2, a store owned by Mr. Henry Yorke, occupied by Mr. Lent Hotchkiss; a house owned by Mr. John Chatterton, and occupied by Mr. Daniel Baker, and Mr. Monire, tobacconist; and a store, dwelling-house and an old building, owned by Messrs. Atwater and Dagget; were consumed.—The loss of personal property was also considerable.—On the 3d, a stone-cutter's shop was consumed. At Dunbarnton, the house and furniture of Wm. Stinson jun.—At Nottingham, a house owned by col. B. Colley, occupied by Mr. Randal.

We hear, that a house at Saco, in the county of York, was destroyed by fire last week; and that the owner perished in the flames. It is said a maid servant had taken a child from the house during the fire, without being observed by the parents, who supposed their infant was still in its bed; the father rushed forward to preserve it, but never returned.

PROVIDENCE, January 12.

Wednesday morning last, about half past seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Paper-Mills of Samuel Thurber, jun. Esq at the north end of this town. On the alarm being given, the inhabitants assembled with their usual alertness, and notwithstanding the flames had risen to such a height as almost to preclude the idea of saving any thing, yet by the most persevering exertions, and great skill in working the engines and hose, one of the buildings was preserved, though considerably damaged. The other was consumed, with great part of the stock and some apparatus; the loss is estimated at 4000 dollars, about 1000 of which were insured.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1805.

"*Be Just, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

We have this day inserted the Speech of Judge Chase, before the Senate of the United States, on the 2d inst. on his request for the postponement of his trial 'till the next session of Congress.—From the spirit of party, by which the leaders, in the high court of impeachment, appear to be actuated little doubt can be entertained, but that however clear his innocence may appear—however unsupported the charges exhibited against him, he must fall a sacrifice to an "intolerance as despotic as wicked."—He has been arraigned before a Court, *constitutionally* intended as the most august and dignified in the Union, upon charges originating from the *worst* of passions in the *worst* of times.—The man who is still encrimsoned with the blood of the illustrious Hamilton—the man who has become a fugitive from justice, and is indicted, by a jury of his country, for a vindictive and bellish murder now presides over that Court, which is not only to try—but doubtless, to condemn the upright inflexible judge, grown grey in the service of his country.

We may anticipate the treatment which Judge Chase will receive from the President of the Court, by the specimen of severity he has thus far experienced.—His age—his virtues—his exertions in the cause of American liberty and happiness are deemed insufficient, even to entitle him to a fair and impartial trial.—He has been refused the necessary time for collecting his witnesses, and preparing his defence.—An impeachment has been invented as the only method by which to supersede the necessity of his *resignation* or *death*. The Court have fixed upon the fourth day of February next for the commencement of his trial.—It is indeed singular that Judge Chase should be refused the necessary time in which to prepare for his defence, when it so happens that one of the very charges exhibited against him is, that he refused to afford Callender a sufficient time to prepare for his trial. As Judge Chase will undoubtedly be offered as a sacrifice to the Virginian Molochs to appease their wrath and gratify their pride, it may be expected that a host of democrats, more numerous than the frogs in Egypt, will be found hopping round the Presidential chair, each prefering his claims and unwearied exertions in the cause of democracy as a passport to judicial pre-eminence. The independence of the judiciary forms the last barrier of American liberty.—This has been severely attacked.—The sappers and miners from Virginia have long been unwearied in their exertions to effect a breach in this last and only obstacle to their complete triumph over the prostrate liberties of America.—May kind Heaven, in wisdom, check their madness and *once more* save our beloved country!

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated January 7, 1805.

"Advices from the Mediterranean, about 20 days later than Mr. O'Brien's letter, informs us, that our fleet is in Syracuse, except a frigate off Tripoli, and no further active operations will be attempted 'till April. Nothing is said of our prisoners, except that they continue in health."

We learn from New-York that the trial of Judge Pendleton and Mr. Van Ness, as seconds in the late unhappy duel between Gen. Hamilton and Mr. Burr, terminated on the evening of the 11th inst. and that by the sentence of the Court, they are rendered incapable of holding any office of honor or profit in that State, for twenty ysars.

The trial of Richard Riker, Esq. and Robert Swartwout, for being concerned in a duel, is now pending.

More Murder.—A Duel was fought on the 14th ult. between George Strother, Esq. and Dr. John M. Lucket, of Louisville, (Kentucky.)—On the exchange of the third fire, Doctor Lucket received a wound which put a period to his existence in a few minutes.

Levi Lincoln, Esq. Attorney-General of the United States, resigned his office on the first day of January inst.

A Mammoth Hog!!

A yearling hog was lately killed in Little-Compton, by Messrs. Simeon and Joseph Willbour, which weighed 620 pounds!!

DIED.—At Middletown, on the 10th inst. *Edward Easton*, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

—On Sunday last, very suddenly, Mr. *Joseph Weaver*, in the 59th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 18.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop George, Potter, Alexandria
Sally, Nye, Savannah

CLEARED,

NONE.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, 22d Instant,

Will be Sold, at GARDNER & DEAN'S *Office—the following GOODS, viz.*

TWO Hundred Pieces India Cottons—30 Do. India Persians—30 Do. Bandannoes—40 Do. Cambrick Muslins—30 Do. best Romals—20 Do. Irish Linens—40 Do. Calicoes—20 Do. Velvets—10 Do. Broadcloths and Plains—3 Do. Italian Lutestrings—20 Do. Calimancoes—10 Do. Swandowns—30 Do. Diaper—10 Do. Damask, for Table-Cloths.—With a Variety of other Articles.

Conditions. All sums over One Hundred Dollars—60 days Credit. 200 Dollars—90 days Credit, with approved endorsed Notes, at either of the Banks.

Newport, January 18, 1805.

Just Landed and for Sale by

WILLIAM CROOKE,

FIFTY Boxes of fresh Raisins—and 15 Casks of fresh Figs.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

FOWLING PIECES.

TWO Boxes English Fowling Pieces, just imported from London, for sale, by

WALTER CORNELL.

No. 106, Thames-Street.

N. B. A beautiful assortment of Brass Andirons, just received.

Newport, Jan 18, 1805.

POETRY.

THE following Ode, written by one of those females, described by RICHARDSON as the founders of English female literature, is divested of that *Della Cuscan* fustian, which too generally clothes productions of its kind.

ODE TO CYNTHIA.

By Miss FARRER.

SISTER of Phœbus, gentle queen,
Of aspect mild and brow serene;
Whose friendly beams by night appear
The lonely traveller to cheer;
Attractive frown, whose mighty sway
The ocean's swelling waves obey,
And, mounting upward, seem to raise
A liquid altar to thy praise:
Thee, wither'd hags at midnight hour,
Invoke to their infernal bow'r.
But I to no such horrid rite,
Sweet Queen, implore thy sacred light:
Nor seek, while all but lovers sleep,
To rob the miser's treasur'd heap.
Thy kindly beams alone impart
To find the youth who stole my heart,
And guide me, from thy silver throne,
To steal *his* heart, or *find* my *own*.

THE PUZZLED PATIENT.

DEAR Cousin, much I wish for your advice:
'Tis on a point extremely nice,
'Bout which my mind is in an odd quandary.
By your opinion I would fain abide,
Betwixt two personages to decide—
My Dog and my Apothecary.

To state the case—Monsieur *L'Apothecaire*
Thinks proper to declare
That I must drink a pint of *bark* a day;
Because, he says, 'twill be the way
To strengthen and recruit me now I'm wasted.
That may be true; yet still I'm loth to drink,
Simply because I think
It is the damnedst stuff I ever tasted.

But that's not all: for you must know
A *noisy House Dog* that I keep,
Doth every night contrive it so
That I can get no sleep:—
And am not I in piteous plight,
With *bark* all day and *bark* all night?

Now, prithee, cousin, tell me what to do
Betwixt the two:—
"Why, hang the dog"—I think I hear thee say,
Alas, poor *Tray!*
Would that be treating thee quite fair?
If either must be hang'd, I own
I'd rather leave the dog alone,
And hang the other spark.
What deals in *bark*—
Monsieur *L'Apothecaire.*

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

Look not thou on the liquor when it sparkles,
"when it giveth its colour in the cup when
it moveth itself aright: at last it biteth
like a Serpent, and stingeth like an Adder." SOLOMON.

THERE is no prevailing evil that in such a degree debauches the morals, poisons the happiness, and threatens to destroy the liberties, of the people of this country, as the excessive and increasing use of ardent spirits. The extreme danger to the public, as well as the ruin to individuals, and to their families, resulting from this pestilent source, we intend to make the subject of frequent animadversion. In vain have the sages of this country formed republican institutions, in vain has the blood of its patriots and heroes been shed, and in vain may we boast (indeed not long can we boast) of civil freedom, if the fatal practice of using ardent spirits as a common and daily beverage should continue and increase. The duties on spirits and on wines imported to this country, amount to more than six millions of dollars a year—a sum more than sufficient to give a constant support to good schools for all the children of the country, between the ages of seven and fourteen. You will observe that merely the DUTIES on liquors imported to the United States amount yearly to the aforesaid sum, exceeding six millions of dollars; and how enormous then must be the whole retail cost of those liquors?—A large proportion of them, it is granted, is exported from hence to other countries; but, mean-while vast quantities of various kinds of ardent spirits are distilled at home; and this kind of manufacture rapidly increases every year.—There were according to the returns for the year 1800. more than twenty thousand *Stills* in this country, and their number since has probably increased to ten thousand more:—Our land, exceeding in one respect, the goodly land of old, that flowed with milk and honey, flows with all the necessaries of life, but most abundantly with rum, gin, brandy, and whiskey: and those streams are eagerly absorbed by its infatuated and ever-thirsty inhabitants, who "spend their money for that which is not bread, and their labour for that which satisfieth not." The sums which in this country are yearly lavished in the purchase and *unnecessary* use of ardent spirits are of astonishing magnitude: they probably exceed the taxes for the support of all our governments, added to a sum sufficient to support a decent school in every considerable village throughout the Union.

The immense waste of property is, however, the least part of the evil: an excessive use of ardent spirits becoming general, is an inlet to almost every evil, that can infest and debase society.—It weakens and poisons the body, impairs the intellect, curdles the temper, and corrupts the whole mind; it makes churlish as well as silly husbands; unnatural fathers, rebellious sons, idle and seditious citizens: it degrades man, in some respects, below the beasts that perish; but which never perish, in the ignominious manner that many human creatures do—by intoxication.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.

Newport, January 1st, 1805.

WILLIAM C. BAEN,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he contemplates taking a Partner in Trade the ensuing Spring; but previous to that time wishes to dispose of his present Stock, which is now offered at a very little more than first Cost.

☞ Elegant plaid CALICOES, at 2s. 3d. and Carpets, at 5s. 9d. per yard.

Newport, January 4, 1805.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ANDREW BURNETT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE BURNETT, *Exec'x.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 2, 1894.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

A L S O

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.

L I K E W I S E

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

Newport, November 23, 1804.

R E M O V A L.

S. SHUMWAY & CO.

Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of WM. MOORE, Jun. & Co. *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*

A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low. *Newport. Oct.* 6, 1804.

MEIN & ROGERS

H A V E F O R S A L E,

At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,

JAMAICA Rum, per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality.
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices: and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

N B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury.

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books. &c. &c.

GODFREY WENWOOD

H A S F O R S A L E,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, August 9, 1804.

JOHN BAKER

H A S F O R S A L E,

Seventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

Newport, August 17, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the estate of her late husband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

W H O H A S F O R S A L E,

4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-cask.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or lesser quantity.
Jamaica Spirits and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogshead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the cask.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. and 1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large brass Kettles.—All of which she will dispose of, as low as can be purchased in this town

Newport, May 11, 1804.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Russia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.

Newport, October 26, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law).—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1804.

WANTED, immediately,

AS an APPRENTICE, to the Copper-Smith and Brass-Foundery business, a smart active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age.—One from the country, would be preferred.—Apply to

OTIS CHAFEE.

Newport, Dec, 7, 1804.

WM. BRIDGES,

Engineer, Architect and Land-Surveyor

SURVEYS and draws plans of estates, with the strictest accuracy and neatness; makes designs for intended buildings and improvements, canals, bridges, &c. &c.; furnishes estimates with minute specifications for carrying the same into execution; having been regularly brought up to the profession, with a complete knowledge of the practical departments, presumes that his services will be found eminently useful, in carrying into effect any public or private works.

Gentlemen residing at a distance, can be furnished with plans, elevations, &c. to unite conveniency and uniformity with durability and economy, by sending a written description of the conveniencies and size building they wish to have—Plans hereby drawn on the margin of Deeds.

Newport, Sept. 28, 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS. BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper, No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do; Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

A L S O,

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

L I K E W I S E,

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

ALMANACKS,

For 1805,

For Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

GIBBS & CHANNING

H A V E F O R S A L E,

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Hollams, Holland and Raven Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804

SAUNDERS MALBONE

HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Assortment of GROCERIES; Spanish Flote Indigo, of a superior quality; and a few Bolts of Russia Duck.

Newport, September 21, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE,

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct 12, 1804.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

F O R S A L E B Y

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

ISAAC AUSTIN

HAS recently Received, which with his former, make an excellent and extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season.

He wishes to purchase a quantity of good clean Flax-Seed, for which a generous price will be given.

He has just received 4 casks of Carolina Indigo, of a very superior quality. Those who wish to purchase that article, will do well to apply soon.

Newport, 23d of 11th Month, 1804.

5000 Dollars highest Prize.

THE drawing of the third class of the Episcopal Academy LOTTERY will positively commence, at New-Haven, on the first Monday of January next, and continue, from day to day (Sundays excepted) till completed. The Managers pledge themselves to fulfil the engagement they have made above; and that no postponement shall take place for any cause whatever.

New-Haven, October 5, 1804.

Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Book-store of W. R. WILDER, at the original price of 5 Dollars, until the 15th of December—when if any remain on hand, they will be advanced to 550 Cents.—The Scheme of the above Lottery is as favorable as any offered, there being a great number of valuable prizes, and subject to a deduction of only 12 1-2 per cent.

Also Tickets for sale in the 4th class of the Union Lottery Connecticut—the drawing of which will commence in 60 days, and finish in 80—This Scheme is particularly favorable to people of moderate views; there being a great number of good prizes, and none sufficiently large to turn a man, should he be *fortunate*; the following is an extract from the scheme, viz.—12 prizes of 100; 10 of 80; 10 of 60; 20 of 50; 20 of 30; 20 of 20; 50 of 10; 1400 of 6 dollars—not two blanks to a prize—Tickets only 3 dollars each—[illegible]—will soon be raised.

Also Tickets in the Washington Academy Lottery, price only 250 Cents; the lowest prize in this Lottery is 3 dollars, and the highest 1000, of which there are two.—Strange as it may appear yet it is certainly true, that there is not a Blank in the Lottery; see the scheme as published in the Newport Mercury. This Lottery claims the attention of the good people of Rhode-Island, in preference to any other.

Also a few Chances, for the great Prize of 10,000 Dollars, in the fifth class of South-Hadley Lottery, which is now drawing; the Chances are now valued at Eight Dollars each.

N.B. The Tickets lately sold in the various Lotteries, by W. R. WILDER, have drawn much more money than they cost; he will shortly begin to advertise in the name of the *lucky fortunate Lottery Office.*

Newport, Nov. 16, 1804.

A fresh supply of Books and [illegible] opening at the above Store, which [illegible] at prices to sell at, not to live by.

W. R. WILDER [illegible] those persons that owe him small sums, [illegible] kind—that he might be better able to pay [illegible]

POETRY.

THE following Ode, written by one of those females, described by RICHARDSON as the founders of English female literature, is divested of that *Della Cuscan* fustian, which too generally clothes productions of its kind.

ODE TO CYNTHIA.

By Miss FARRER.

SISTER of Phœbus, gentle queen,
Of aspect mild and brow serene;
Whose friendly beams by night appear
The lonely traveller to cheer;
Attractive frown, whose mighty sway
The ocean's swelling waves obey,
And, mounting upward, seem to raise
A liquid altar to thy praise:
Thee, wither'd hags at midnight hour,
Invoke to their infernal bow'r.
But I to no such horrid rite,
Sweet Queen, implore thy sacred light:
Nor seek, while all but lovers sleep,
To rob the miser's treasur'd heap.
Thy kindly beams alone impart
To find the youth who stole my heart,
And guide me, from thy silver throne,
To steal *his* heart, or *find* my *own*.

THE PUZZLED PATIENT.

DEAR Cousin, much I wish for your advice;
'Tis on a point extremely nice,
'Bout which my mind is in an odd quandary.
By your opinion I would fain abide,
Betwixt two personages to decide—
My Dog and my Apothecary.

To state the case—Monsieur *L'Apothecaire*
Thinks proper to declare
That I must drink a pint of *bark* a day;
Because, he says, 'twill be the way
To strengthen and recruit me now I'm wasted.
That may be true; yet still I'm loth to drink,
Simply because I think
It is the damnedst stuff I ever tasted.

But that's not all: for you must know
A *noisy House Dog* that I keep,
Doth every night contrive it so
That I can get no sleep:—
And am not I in piteous plight,
With *bark* all day and *bark* all night?

Now, prithee, cousin, tell me what to do
Betwixt the two:—
"Why, hang the dog"—I think I hear thee say,
Alas, poor *Tray!*
Would that be treating thee quite fair?
If either must be hang'd, I own
I'd rather leave the dog alone,
And hang the other spark
Who deals in *bark*—
Monsieur *L'Apothecaire.*

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

Look not thou on the liquor when it sparkles, "when it giveth its colour in the cup when it moveth itself aright: at last it biteth like a Serpent, and stingeth like an Adder." SOLOMON.

THERE is no prevailing evil that in such a degree debauches the morals, poisons the happiness, and threatens to destroy the liberties, of the people of this country, as the excessive and increasing use of ardent spirits. The extreme danger to the public, as well as the ruin to individuals, and to their families, resulting from this pestilent source, we intend to make the subject of frequent animadversion. In vain have the sages of this country formed republican institutions, in vain has the blood of its patriots and heroes been shed, and in vain may we boast (indeed not long can we boast) of civil freedom, if the fatal practice of using ardent spirits as a common and daily beverage should continue and increase. The duties on spirits and on wines imported to this country, amount to more than six millions of dollars a year—a sum more than sufficient to give a constant support to good schools for all the children of the country, between the ages of seven and fourteen. You will observe that merely the DUTIES on liquors imported to the United States amount yearly to the aforesaid sum, exceeding six millions of dollars; and how enormous then must be the whole retail cost of those liquors?—A large proportion of them, it is granted, is exported from hence to other countries; but mean-while vast quantities of various kinds of ardent spirits are distilled at home; and this kind of manufacture rapidly increases every year.—There were according to the returns for the year 1800, more than twenty thousand *Stills* in this country, and their number since has probably increased to ten thousand more:—Our land, exceeding in one respect, the goodly land of old, that flowed with milk and honey, flows with all the necessaries of life, but most abundantly with rum, gin, brandy, and whiskey: and those streams are eagerly absorbed by its infatuated and ever-thirsty inhabitants, who "spend their money for that which is not bread, and their labour for that which satisfieth not." The sums which in this country are yearly lavished in the purchase and *unnecessary* use of ardent spirits are of astonishing magnitude: they probably exceed the taxes for the support of all our governments, added to a sum sufficient to support a decent school in every considerable village throughout the Union.

The immense waste of property is, however, the least part of the evil: an excessive use of ardent spirits becoming general, is an inlet to almost every evil, that can infest and debase society.—It weakens and poisons the body, impairs the intellect, curdles the temper, and corrupts the whole mind; it makes churlish as well as silly husbands; unnatural fathers, rebellious sons, idle and seditious citizens: it degrades man, in some respects, below the beasts that perish; but which never perish, in the ignominious manner that many human creatures do—by intoxication.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.

Newport, January 1st, 1805.

WILLIAM C. BAEN,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he contemplates taking a Partner in Trade the ensuing Spring; but previous to that time wishes to dispose of his present Stock, which is now offered at a very little more than first Cost.

☞ Elegant plaid CALICOES, at 2s. 3d. and Carpets at 5s. 9d. per yard.

Newport, January 4, 1805.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ANDREW BURNETT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE BURNETT, *Exec'x.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 2, 1894.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

A L S O

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.

L I K E W I S E

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

Newport, November 23, 1804.

R E M O V A L.

S. SHUMWAY & CO.

Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of WM. MOORE, jun. & Co *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*

A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low. *Newport. Oct. 6, 1804.*

MEIN & ROGERS

H A V E F O R S A L E,

At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices; and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury.

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.

GODFREY WENWOOD

H A S F O R S A L E,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, August 9, 1804.

JOHN BAKER

H A S F O R S A L E,

SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

Newport, August 17, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the estate of her late husband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

W H O H A S F O R S A L E,

4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-cask.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or lesser quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogshead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the cask.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. and 1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large brass Kettles.—All of which she will dispose of, as low as can be purchased in this town

Newport, May 11, 1804.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Ruffia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.

Newport, October 26, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law).—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

WANTED, immediately,

AS an APPRENTICE, to the Copper-Smith and Brass-Foundery business, a smart active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age.—One from the country, would be preferred.—Apply to

OTIS CHAFEE.

Newport, Dec, 7, 1804.

WM. BRIDGES,

Engineer, Architect and Land-Surveyor

SURVEYS and draws plans of estates, with the strictest accuracy and neatness; makes designs for intended buildings and improvements, canals, bridges, &c. &c.; furnishes estimates with minute specifications for carrying the same into execution; having been regularly brought up to the profession, with a complete knowledge of the practical departments, presumes that his services will be found eminently useful, in carrying into effect any public or private works.

Gentlemen residing at a distance, can be furnished with plans, elevations, &c. to unite conveniency and uniformity with durability and economy, by sending a written description of the conveniencies and size building they wish to have.—Plans neatly drawn on the margin of Deeds.

Newport, Sept. 28, 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS. BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

A L S O,

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

L I K E W I S E,

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

ALMANACKS,

For 1 8 0 5,

For Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

GIBBS & CHANNING

H A V E F O R S A L E,

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Hollams, Russia and Ravens Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

SAUNDERS MALBONE

HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Assortment of GROCERIES; Spanish Flote Indigo, of a superior quality; and a few Bolts of Russia Duck.

Newport, September 21, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE,

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct 12, 1804.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport. 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

F O R S A L E B Y

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

ISAAC AUSTIN

HAS recently Received, which with his former, make an excellent and extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season.

He wishes to purchase a quantity of good clean Flax-Seed, for which a generous price will be given.

He has just received 4 casks of Carolina Indigo, of a very superior quality. Those who wish to purchase that article, will do well to apply soon.

Newport, 23d of 11th Month, 1804.

5000 Dollars highest Prize.

THE drawing of the third class of the Episcopal Academy LOTTERY, will positively commence, at New-Haven, on the first Monday of January next, and continue, from day to day (Sundays excepted) till completed. The Managers pledge themselves to fulfil the engagement they have made above; and that no postponement shall take place for any cause whatever.

New-Haven, October 5, 1804.

Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Book-store of W. R. WILDER, at the original price of 5 Dollars, until the 15th of December—when if any remain on hand, they will be advanced to 550 Cents.—The Scheme of the above Lottery is as favorable as any offered, there being a great number of valuable prizes, and subject to a deduction of only 12 1-2 per cent.

Also Tickets for sale in the 4th class of the Union Lottery Connecticut—the drawing of which will commence in 60 days, and finish in 50.—This Scheme is particularly favorable to people of moderate views; there being a great number of good prizes, and none sufficiently large to ruin a man, should he be *fortunate*; the following is an extract from the scheme, viz.—12 prizes of 100, 10 of 80; 10 of 60; 20 of 50; 20 of 30; 20 of 20; 50 of 10; 1400 of 6 dollars—not two blanks to a prize.—Tickets only 3 dollars each at present—will soon be raised.

Also Tickets in the Washington Academy Lottery, price only 250 Cents; the lowest prize in this Lottery is 3 dollars, and the highest 1000, of which there are two.—Strange as it may appear, yet it is certainly true, that there is not a Blank in the Lottery; see the scheme as published in the Newport Mercury. This Lottery claims the attention of the good people of Rhode-Island, in preference to any other.

Also a few Chances, for the great Prize of 10,000 Dollars, in the sixth class of South-Hadley Lottery, which is now drawing: the Chances are now valued at Eight Dollars each.

N. B. The Tickets lately sold in the various Lotteries, by W. R. WILDER, have drawn much more money than they cost; he will shortly begin to advertise in the name of the *truly fortunate Lottery Office.*

Newport, Nov. 16, 1804.

A fresh supply of Books and Stationary, now opening at the above Store, which will be sold at prices to sell at, not to live by.

W. R. WILDER will esteem it a favor from those persons that owe him small sums, will pay him—that he might be better able to pay large ones.